

Title: CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS UNDER THE YUGOSLAV  
FIVE-YEAR PLAN by E. Blum, Engr

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CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTSUNDER THE YUGOSLAV FIVE-YEAR PLAN*Engr 6 Alum*

<sup>The</sup> Hydroelectric power plants being built under the Five-Year Plan are, without exception, being built by Yugoslavs. Yugoslav experts are drawing up the plans, and much of the equipment is being produced in Yugoslavia.

The planning and building of the "Bogatici", Mariborski (Otok (Island)), and Vinodol Hydroelectric Power Plants were already begun in 1945. Planning groups were organized for these projects. A planning group for Serbia also was organized. About 100 engineers, technicians, and designers worked on the planning of hydroelectric projects from 1945 to 1946.

These planning groups achieved the following: reconstruction of the "Bogatici" Hydroelectric Power Plant; acceleration of construction and savings in reinforced concrete and cement by the abandonment of the plan to build a water reservoir in the open and by the new plan for a sluice at the "Mariborski Otok" Plant; and reconstruction of the poorly-designed project for the dam at the "Vinodol" Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Today, 16 installations of federal significance and 22 installations of republic significance are under construction in Yugoslavia. The plans for all these projects were drawn in the federal and republic Bureaus for Planning Hydroelectric Power Installations. This type of organization is no longer satisfactory. It is, to a certain extent, a deterrent to better construction and to the transmission of definitely proved principles throughout the entire planning service. Energy is wasted because decentralization means that each must solve problems for himself, frequently the same problems. Organizational changes will bring about the creation of a single organization with a single management machinery, which will transmit the rich experience gained

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from current and future planning to the entire organization, and can make a proper distribution of powers or tasks.

The chief deficiency of the planning service is its failure to complete plans within time limits. The reasons for this tardiness are the insufficient attention which the planning service gives to the internal problems of its organizations and groups (quotas, planning, statistics, proper distribution of personnel and their development, etc); the status of work which precedes planning; and the inadequate number of planning personnel.

The resolution on the centralization of the geological service will permit the concentration of available personnel, increasing the capacity of the geological service as a whole, and especially make possible the proper distribution of work according to its urgency.

The manufacture of drilling equipment has been solved. Yugoslav heavy industry has begun producing such equipment; a large amount was made in 1949. The Enterprise for Deep Drilling of the Ministry of the Electrical Economy will be able to satisfy Yugoslav needs for drilling equipment.

Today, the building of hydroelectric power installations is done under the management of the Ministries of Construction of the People's Republics. Yugoslavia has projects at which the conditions for economical and safe construction are being met. It also has projects at which the organization of the enterprise and its operations are so poor that the exorbitant cost of the work and the prolonged period of time spent on a project are fantastic. This depends in great part on the aid given by the ministries of the republics. The quality of the work and the construction are considerably superior in a republic with ample funds and manpower than <sup>they are</sup> in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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